THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 1025

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the Store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received, and for Sale,

30 Barrells of excellent New-York Pippins.;

ALSO,

A few bls. of Cranberries

November 5.

Freight wanted

For the Brig

GEORGE,

Burthen about 360 hhds. of Tobacco. She is a remarkably strong found vessel, and in complete repair, and armed with ten six pounders. She will be ready to receive a cargo in the course of a few days — For terms apply to Mr. James Wilson, of this place, or the subscribers, in Dumfries.

STEUART & MUSCHETT.

Alexandria, October 19.

Alexandria Brewery.

THE subscriber, having taken the above Brewery, lately occupied by Mr. ANDREW WALES, takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria and its Vicinity, that he has commenced that Business, and will be ready, in the course of a week, to supply all who may honour him with their commands, with

Strong, Table & Small Beer.

From his knowledge and experience in this line, he trusts that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

He has now for Sale,

GRAINS and YEAST.—The Grains will be delivered every Wednesday and Saturday—The Yeast every day, except Sunday.

WILL'M BILLINGTON.

November 5.

NOTICE.

THE Virginia Company, having nearly completed a very extensive Brewery, in the vicinity of the city of Richmond, are desirous of engaging as a Tenant a Brewer of experience, talents and industry.

Such a person, applying to the Subscriber, may have more accurate information on the subject.

WM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Novembe 5.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the schooner Mercury, a Norfolk and Alexandria Packet, now lying at Harper's wharf, and commanded by the subscriber, an apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM HARMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, long light hair, grey eyes, pale complexion, the fore finger of his left hand carried away by the jamming of a block. He is in a sailor's dress. I will give Ten Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or Capt. John Muncaster, if taken in Town; and if taken in the country, and delivered as aforesaid, or lodged in any gaol, I will give Twenty Dollars Reward, and pay all reasonable expences.

TRISTRIM BUTLER.

Alexandria, November 2, 1799.

A House for Sale.

On the 10th instant,

A Brick House, on King street, built by Thomas Magruder, and at present in an unfinished state, will be offered for public sale on advantageous terms. A long credit for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, will be allowed. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. Jacob Hunan.—The property may be at any time inspected by any person disposed to purchase.

WALTER JONES,

November 2.

TAKE NOTICE.

There will be offered

FOR SALE,

On Friday the 25th of November next,

A Lease of Land, for two lives, supposed to contain 300 acres, lying in Fairfax county, on the main road leading from Alexandria to Leesburg, and adjoining the old Court House. It is about 14 miles from Alexandria and 10 or 11 from George-Town and the city of Washington; whereon are a good dwelling house and other convenient out-houses, an apple and peach orchard. In the latter are upwards of 1400 trees; among the former are 130 winter apple trees, some of them beginning to bear fruit. This is a very healthy situation, the plantation in good repair, a sure place for fruit, and has a sufficiency of wood land. Four months' credit will be allowed the purchaser, if required, at the expiration of which time possession will be given, on payment of the purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold, sundry Stock, &c. for cash.

JOHN WILSON.

NB. The above Sale is postponed to a futur day —of which notice will be given.

November 2.

Henry Woodrow & Co.

Respectfully inform their Friends, that they

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THIS PLACE,

A suitable Supply of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

Occoquan, Oct. 10, 1799.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria.

Sept. 4, 1799. 1 Nov

Lately Received,

and for Sale by

Anthony Charles Cazenove,

PRINCE-STREET,

Next door to COLONEL HOOE's.

Women's French short kid gloves, assorted,
Men's shammy do.
Ladies' jeannet and muslinet gloves & mitts
Maids' and girls' do. do.
Dimities and muslinets
Plain, japanned, and tamboured muslins
Muslin shawls and handkerchiefs
Thread, cotton, and silk handkerchiefs and shawls
Irish linens, and German do.
Marseilles and cotton counterpanes
White and coloured peelings
Silks assorted
Sattin and chintz ribbon, do.
Ostrich and Bunch feathers
White beads,
Black laces

An elegant assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY;

And a variety of other articles.

ALSO

A Forte Piano,

a little out of repair, to be sold very low.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

A. C. Cazenove,

Ladies' French long Kid Gloves, white and coloured,
Ditto, short ditto,
Mens do. white Kid do.
Ditto Chamois do.
Ladies' short do. white and coloured,
Ditto long do. do. do.

Aug. 24. 1aw

Thompson & Veitch

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brigs Fanny, from London, and George, from Liverpool,

Fall Goods;

Also, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails.

October 17.

John Duffey,

Has just received a Quantity of

TORTOISE SHELL,

and has now ready FOR SALE, a General Assortment of

Shell, Horn & Ivory Combs,

WHIPS, CANES, & BRUSHES,

by wholesale and retail—as usual at the most reduced prices.

October 1.

TO BE RENTED,

AN excellent STORE, on Royal Street, near the Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. Polkinhorne & Andrews.—For particulars enquire at said Store, or at the Office of the Columbian Mirror.

October 22.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

Three hundred and forty

Acres of LAND; on which he now lives—a small Tract adjoining (quantity not known) and another Tract opposite Dumfries, containing 194 acres—On the first mentioned tract are a comfortable dwelling-house and convenient out houses, suitable for the plantation.—Any further description of the land is thought unnecessary —Possession may be had next Christmas.

He has also for Sale, eight or ten likely Slaves. For the lands secure and early payments will be expected.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Quantico, October 18, 1799.

NOTICE

To any person or persons who may have any unsettled claim against the estate of David Pancoast, late of Alexandria, deceased, that power is vested in me to settle the same—If not presented agreeable to law, they will be excluded.

I have to Rent,

The House now occupied by James M'Rea, on Columbus, near King Street. The premises to be seen any time, and possession given at a short notice.

PHILIP WANTON.

October 26.

John G. Ladd

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of

Cabinet-work Furniture,

Elegantly wrought, of mahogany, in the newest fashion; consisting of

Tables
Chairs
Bureaus
Book-Cases
Desks and
Scrutoires of different forms,

And will be sold on very moderate terms.

October 28.

SALT.

1600 Bushels of coarse and fine Salt,

AND

500 Bushels of Corn,

Just received, and for Sale by

CATLETT & MEEKS.

October 7.

Pasturage.

EXCELLENT PASTURAGE for Horses, adjacent to the Federal Spring. For particulars enquire at the office of the Mirror.

Sept. 21.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of the Lease which he now holds of that valuable property the GLOBE TAVERN, in the Town of Alexandria. The extreme ill health which himself and family have experienced since their removal from the lower parts of this State, is the only motive which could induce him to relign so advantageous a situation.

PETER KEMP.

October 15.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY MONEY,

On the 26th of November next,

A LOT of GROUND, on Queen-street, fronting on said Street 123 feet, and extending back 176 feet; late the property of Samuel M'Lean, deceased—for the purpose of discharging the debts due from his estate.

ANDREW WALES,

Acting Executor.

October 24.

JUST RECEIVED

Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartshorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses

Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,

A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linens
8th Month 7.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred and eighty acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 70 fine sugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 1500lb. of good sugar annually. There is also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per an. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 18.

Catlett and Meeks

Have just received, and offer for sale at their Store, next door to the corner of Prince, on Union Street—

8000 wt. best Green Coffee in bags
800 wt. Loaf and Lump Sugar
120 wt. real Spanish Indigo.
1st & 2d quality Barbados and Surinam Sugars, in hhds and tbls.
Molasses in do.
Whiskey in do. and tierces
Shad and Herrings in do.
Spanish Segars in boxes
1 trunk of Ladies' shoes

Together with a small quantity of BACON

July 25. tf

Marshal's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the 15th of November, in front of Messrs. Hewes & Miller's Vendue-Store,

3 Trunks of Playing-Cards,

one cask of Rum, one barrel of Rum, and one barrel of Whiskey, which were condemned by the Court of Admiralty, and sold for the benefit of the United States.

EDWARD DENEALE, D. M.

October 28.

A HORSE.

TO BE SOLD, or BARTERED, for East, West India or Country Produce,

A Handsome Horse, Saddle and Bridle.—Enquire of THOMAS CRUSE, who has just received

For Sale,

One ton of Cheese, Irish Linen, Diapers, Table-cloths, &c.

October 19.

A Schoolmaster,

Who is capable of instructing youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek and the practical branches of the Mathematics, is willing to embrace an establishment in the country. He will be found complete in his profession.—A decided preference would be given to a vacancy in any seminary furnished with a mathematical apparatus.

Letters, post paid, directed to Z. M. at the Post Office, will be attended to.

Alexandria, October 26.

Fresh Lemon Juice.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his store, on Prince-Street,

A Large quantity of Lemon Juice, of a superior quality, by the cask, dozen or bottle, suitable for tavern or family use. A profitable allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

M. ROBINSON.

October 28.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT
CONCLUDED.

3. The third propoſed enquiry was, whether any ſpecial circumſtances preceded, accompanied, or followed the tranſaction, which ought in any manner or degree to affect the application of the general principles.

The firſt ground of exemption ſtated on the part of the claimants is the treaty with Sweden, 1661, art. 12, and it was inſiſted by Dr. Laurence, that although the belligerent country is authoriſed by the treaty to exerciſe the right of enquiry in the firſt inſtance, yet that theſe rights were not exerciſed in the manner therein preſcribed. It is an obvious anſwer to that obſervation, that this treaty never had in its contemplation the extraordinary caſe of an armed veſſel ſent in company with merchantmen for the very purpoſe of bearing off all enquiry and ſearch. On the contrary it ſuppoſes an enquiry for certain papers, and if they are not exhibited, or "there is any other juſt and ſtrong cauſe of ſuſpicion," then the ſhip is to undergo ſearch. The treaty, therefore, recognizes the rights of enquiry and ſearch, and the violation of thoſe rights is not leſs a violation of the treaty than it is of the general law of nations. It is ſaid that the demand ought firſt to have been made upon the frigate: I know of no other rule than that of mere courteſy which requires this; for this extraordinary caſe of an armed ſhip travelling along with merchant ſhips is not a *caſus fœderis* that it is at all ſo provided or in the treaty; however if it is a rule, it was complied with in the preſent inſtance, and the anſwer returned was, that "they were Swediſh ſhips bound to various ports in the Mediterranean, laden with iron, hemp, pitch, and tar." The queſtion then comes, what rights accrued upon the receipt of this anſwer? I ſay, firſt, that a right accrued of ſending on board each particular ſhip for their ſeveral papers; for each particular ſhip, without doubt, had its own papers; the frigate could not have them; and the captors had a right to ſend on board them to demand thoſe papers, as well under the treaty as under the general law. A ſecond right that accrued upon the receiving of this anſwer was, a right of detaining ſuch veſſels as were carrying cargoes ſo compoſed, either wholly or in part, to any ports of the enemies of this country; for that tar, pitch and hemp, going to the enemy's uſe are liable to be ſeized as contraband in their own nature, cannot, I conceive, be doubted under the modern law of nations; tho' formerly, when the hoſtilities of Europe were leſs naval than they have ſince became, they were of a diſputable nature, and perhaps continued ſo at the time of making that treaty, or at leaſt at the time of making that which is the baſis of it, I mean the treaty in which Whitlock was employed in the year 1651. For I conceive that Falin expreſſed the truth of this matter when he ſays p. 68, "De droit ces choſes," (ſpeaking of naval ſtores) "ces choſes ſont de contrabande aujourdhui and depuis le commencement de ce ſiecle, ce qui n'etoit pas autrefois neanmoins;" and Vattel, the beſt recent writer upon theſe matters, explicitly admits amongſt poſitive contraband, "les bois and tout ce qui cert à la conſtruction and à l'armament de vaiſſeaux de guerre." Upon this principle was founded the modern explanatory article of the Daniſh treaty entered into in 1780 on the part of Great-Britain by a noble lord then Secretary of State, whoſe attention had been peculiarly turned to ſubjects of this nature. I am therefore of opinion, that altho' it might be ſhewn that the nature of theſe commodities had been ſubject to ſome controverſy in the times of Whitlock, when the fundamental treaty was conſtrued, and that therefore a diſcreet ſilence was obſerved reſpecting them in the compoſition of that treaty and of the latter treaty derived from it, yet that the expoſition which the later judgment and practice of Europe has given upon this ſubject would in ſome degree affect and apply what the treaties had been contented to leave on that indefinite and diſputable footing on which the nations then more generally prevailing in Europe had placed it.

Certain it is, that in the year 1750 the lords of Appeal in this country declared pitch and tar the produce of Sweden, and on board a Swediſh ſhip bound to a French port to be contraband and ſubject to confiſcation, in the memorable caſe of the Maids Goepe Help. In the more modern underſtanding of this matter, goods of this nature being the produce of Sweden and the actual property of Swedes, and conveyed by their own navigation, have been deemed, upon a principle of indulgence to the native products and commerce of that country, ſubject only to the milder rights of pre-occupancy and pre-emption, or to the rights of preventing the goods from being carried to the enemy and of applying them to your own uſe, making a juſt compenſation for them. But to theſe rights, being bound to an enemy's port, they are clearly ſubject, and may be detained without any violation of national or individual juſtice. Thirdly, another right accrued, that of bringing in for a more deliberate inquiry than could poſſibly be conducted at ſea upon ſuch a number of veſſels, even thoſe which profeſſed to carry cargoes with a neutral deſtination. Was there or was there not the juſt and the grave ſuſpicion, which the treaty refers to, excited by the circumſtances of ſuch a number of veſſels with ſuch cargoes intended to ſail all along the extended coaſts of the ſeveral public enemies of this kingdom, under the protection of an armed frigate aſſociated with them for the very purpoſe of bearing off by force all particular enquiry?—But ſuppoſing even that there was not, is this manner in which the obſervance of the treaty or of the law of nations is to be enforced? Certainly not by the treaty itſelf, for the remedy for infraction is provided in compenſations to be levied and puniſhments to be inflicted upon Delinquents by their own reſpective Sovereigns. Article 12. How ſtands it by the general law? I don't ſay that caſes may not occur in which a ſhip may be authoriſed by the natural rights of ſelf preſervation to defend itſelf againſt extreme violence threatened by a cruiſer groſsly abuſing his commiſſion; but where the utmoſt injury threatened is their being carried in for enquiry into the neareſt port, ſubjects to all reſponſibility in coſts and damages, if this is done vexatiously and without juſt cauſe, a merchant veſſel has not a right to lay for itſelf, (and an armed veſſel has not a right to lay for it,) "I will ſubmit to no ſuch enquiry, but I will take the law into my own hands by force." What is to be the iſſue, if each neutral veſſel has a right to judge for itſelf in the firſt inſtance, whether it is rightly detained, and to act upon that judgment to the extent of uſing force?—ſurely nothing but battle and bloodſhed, as often as there is any thing like in quality of force. For how often occur in which a neutral veſſel will judge itſelf to be right detained? How far the peace of the world will be benefitted by taking the matter from off its preſent footing and putting it upon this, is for the advocates of ſuch a meaſure to explain. I take the rule of law to be, that the veſſel ſhall ſubmit to the enquiry propoſed, looking with confidence to thoſe tribunals, whoſe nobleſt office (and I hope not the leaſt acceptable to them) is to relieve by compenſation inconveniences of this kind where they have happened through accident or error, and to redreſs by compenſation and puniſhment injuries that have been committed by deſign.

The ſecond ground taken on the part of the claimants was, that the intention was never carried into act. And I agree with Dr. Lawrence, that if the intention was voluntarily and clearly abandoned, an intention ſo abandoned, or even a ſlight heſitation about it, would not conſtitute a violation of right. But how ſtands the fact in the preſent caſe? The intention gives way, ſo far as it does give way, only to a ſuperior force. It is for thoſe who give ſuch inſtructions to recollect, that the averment of an abandonment of intention cannot poſſibly be ſet up, becauſe the inſtructions are delivered to perſons who are bound to obey them, and who have no authority to vary. The intention is neceſſarily unchangeable; and being ſo, I do not ſee the perſon who could fairly contradict me, if I was to aſſert that the delivery and acceptance of ſuch inſtruction, and the ſailing under them, were ſufficient to complete the act of hoſtility. However that might be, the preſent fact is, that the commander ſails with inſtructions to prevent inquiry and ſearch by force, which inſtructions he is bound to obey, and which he is prevented from acting upon to their utmoſt extent only by an irreſiſtible force. Under ſuch circumſtances how does the preſumption of abandonment ariſe? If it does, mark the conſequences! If he meets with a ſuperior force, he abandons his hoſtile purpoſe! If he meets with an inferior force, he carries it into complete effect! How much is this ſhort of the ordinary ſtate of actual hoſtility! What is hoſtility? It is violence where you can uſe violence with ſucceſs;—and where you cannot, it is ſubmiſſion and ſtriking your colors. Nothing can be more clear upon the peruſal of theſe atteſtations, than that this gentleman abandoned his purpoſe merely as a ſubdued perſon in an unequal conteſt. The reſiſtance is carried on as far as it can be; and when it can maintain itſelf no longer, fugit indignata.

3. It is ſaid that the papers were not immediately taken poſſeſſion of nor proceedings inſtituted till long after the arrival in port. Theſe are unqueſtionably irregularities; but I agree with the king's advocate in maintaining, that they are not ſuch irregularities as will deſtroy the captor's right of proceeding, for the claimant had his remedy in the way of a motion. How theſe delays were occaſioned whether in conſequence of pending negociations, (as has been repeatedly aſſerted in the courſe of the argument) I am not judicially informed. If ſuch negociations ever exiſted, I may have reaſon perſonally to lament that they have proved inaffectual. But the legal conſequence of that ineffica cy undoubtedly is, that the queſtion of law remains the ſame as if no ſuch negociation has ever been thought of.

4. It is lately ſaid, that they have proceeded only againſt the merchant veſſels, and not againſt the frigate, the principal wrong-doer. On what grounds this was done—whether on that ſort of comity and reſpect which is not uſually ſhewn to the immediate property of great and auguſt ſovereigns, or how otherwiſe—I am again not judicially informed; but it can be no legal bar to the right of a plaintiff to proceed, that he has for ſome reaſon or other declined to proceed againſt another party againſt whom he had an equal or poſſibly a ſuperior title. And as to the particular caſe of one veſſel which had obtained her releaſe and a re-delivery of her papers, the act of the captors may perhaps furniſh a reaſonable ground of diſtinction with reſpect to her own ſpecial caſe; but its effect, be it what it may, is confined to herſelf, and can be extended no farther.

I am of opinion, therefore, that ſpecial circumſtances do not exiſt which can take the caſe out of the rule which is generally applicable to ſuch a ſtate of facts; and I have already ſtated that rule to be the confiſcation of all the property forcibly withheld from inquiry and ſearch. It may be fitting (for any thing that I know) that other conſiderations ſhould be interpoſed to ſoften the ſeverity; but I have neither the knowledge of any ſuch conſiderations, nor authority to apply them. If any negociations have pledged (as has been inſinuated) the honour and good faith of the country, I can only ſay that it has been much the habit; and I hope will forever continue the habit, of this country to redeem pledges of ſo ſacred a nature. But my buſineſs is merely to decide whether, in a court of the law of nations, a pretenſion can be legally maintained which has for its purpoſe neither more nor leſs than to extinguiſh the right of maritime capture in war; and to do this, how? by the direct uſe of hoſtile force on the part of a neutral ſtate. It is high time that the legal merit of ſuch a pretenſion ſhould be diſpoſed of one way or other—it has been for ſome few years paſt preparing in Europe—it is extremely fit that it ſhould be brought to the teſt of a judicial deciſion; for a worſe ſtate of things cannot exiſt, than that of an undetermined conflict between the ancient law of nations, as underſtood and practiſed by centuries by civilized nations, and a modern project of innovation utterly inconſiſtent with it; and in my apprehenſion, not more inconſiſtent with it, than with the amity of neighbouring ſtates, and the perſonal ſafety of their reſpective ſubjects.

The only remaining queſtion which I have to conſider is, the matter of expences; and this I think myſelf bound to diſpoſe of with as much tenderneſs as I can uſe in favor of individuals. It is to be obſerved that the queſtion itſelf was of an importance and delicacy ſomewhat beyond the powers of deciſion belonging to ſuch perſons. The authority of their country has been in ſome degree ſurpriſed in this matter. The captors have been extremely tardy in proceeding to adjudication.—Attending to all theſe conſiderations, I think the claimants are clearly entitled to have their expences charged upon the value of the property up to the time of the order for further proof. From that time the property might have been withdrawn upon bail, and it is no anſwer to the court to ſay that this gentleman or another gentleman did not think it adviſable to commit their private fortune in the extent of the ſecurity required.—It is the buſineſs of foreign owners who have brought their ſhips and cargoes into ſuch ſituations of difficulty, to find the means of relieving them when the opportunity can be uſed. I go ſufficient lengths in allowing expences for the further time in which orders could have been obtained from Sweden, and fix this at the diſtance of two months from the order of further proof; and, condemning the ſhip and cargo, I direct all private adventures to be reſtored.

This is the ſubſtance of what I have to pronounce judicially on this caſe, after weighing with the moſt anxious care the ſeveral facts, and the learned arguments which have been applied to them. I deliver it to my country, and to foreign countries, with little diffidence in the rectitude of the judgment itſelf. I have ſtill more ſatisfaction in feeling an entire confidence in the rectitude of the conſiderations under which it has been formed.

INTERESTING LAW!

An obliging friend has furniſhed us with the following intereſting act of the Britiſh parliament, on the ſubject of commerce.

[*Boſt. Gen.*]

An act to permit goods, the produce of any foreign colony in America, imported directly from thence in any ſhip or veſſel belonging to the ſubjects of any country or place in amity with his majeſty, to be entered and landed without payment of the duty granted by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient that goods, wares, and merchandize, being of the growth and produce of any foreign colony, iſland, or plantation in America, imported into this kingdom directly from any ſuch colony, iſland, or plantation, in ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the United States of America, or of any other country or place in amity with his majeſty, under the authority of any order or orders of his majeſty in council, ſhould be permitted to be entered, landed and warehouſed, without payment of the duty of cuſtoms impoſed by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, entitled, "An act for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom; and for granting new and additional duties of cuſtoms on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of certain ſhips entering outwards or inwards, to or from foreign parts, until the ſigning the preliminary articles of peace:" May it therefore pleaſe your majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the fifth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, it ſhall and may be lawful for the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms to permit any goods, wares or merchandiſe, being of the growth and produce of any foreign colony, iſland or plantation in America, and imported into this kingdom, directly from any ſuch colony, iſland or plantation, in any ſhip or veſſel belonging to any of the ſubjects of the United States of America, or of any other country or place in amity with his majeſty, to be entered and landed in this kingdom, without payment of the duty of cuſtoms impoſed by the ſaid act—Provided ſuch goods, wares and merchandiſe ſhall be permitted to be landed and warehouſed in this kingdom by virtue and under the authority of any order or orders of his majeſty in council.

II. *And be it further enacted.* That any ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe ſo imported, landed, and warehouſed ſhall and may be afterwards delivered from any ſuch warehouſe for exportation to foreign parts without payment of the duty of cuſtoms impoſed by the ſaid recited act on the exportation of any ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe: Provided always, That nothing in this act ſhall extend or ſhall be conſtrued to extend to exempt goods, wares and merchandiſe ſo imported as aforeſaid, from the payment of any of the duties impoſed by the ſaid recited act in caſe any ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe ſhall be taken out of any warehouſe for the purpoſe of being uſed or conſumed in this kingdom, or from the duties of cuſtoms granted by an act of this preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

Alexandria, November 9.

At a Meeting of a number of the Citizens of Alexandria, at the Court-House, on Thursday evening, 7th November, 1799,

JAMES LAWRASON, Esq.

In the Chair, it was

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Alexandria, do consider that any act of the legislative body, which is calculated to oppress the mercantile interest, as impolitic; and that the present law of the state of Virginia, imposing an exclusive tax on Wholesale and Retail Dealers, is a grievance, in as much as it operates unequally on the citizens.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to prepare a petition to the General Assembly, praying that a similar law may not be enacted, and that the said committee be directed to advertise the same, and to procure signatures thereto, and present it to our Delegates, requesting them to use their utmost endeavours to obtain the object in view.

Resolved, That the same committee transmit copies of these Resolutions to the several Towns in the State, requesting co-operations with us in measures calculated to effect the above object.

Resolved, That Edward Stabler, Jacob Hoffman, Jonah Thompson, John Janney, George Gilpin, George Drinker, William Houston, and Cuthbert Powell, be the committee for the above purposes.

By a gentleman, who arrived from Winchester Yesterday, information has been received, that ELISHA JOHNSTON, alias GEORGE WILKES, who was found guilty in that Town of horse-stealing, and was to have been executed on Thursday last, received a free pardon from the Goverment & and Council of this state

---

The ship Alexandria, capt. Levering, of this port, has arrived at Baltimore, after a passage of about 50 days.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, JOSEPH J. DAFFIN, Esq. of Maryland, to the amiable Miss BETSEY COOKE, of this Town.

The same evening, Mr. LEWIS W. PLUM, Potter, to Miss SUSANNAH DOXEY, both of this Town.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 29.

Captain Harvey, who arrived yesterday from the Cape, informs us, that Toussaint's troops continue victorious over Rigaud's; that they had arrived before Jeremie and commenced the siege; that Rigaud had lost an arm (not his left) in consequence of a wound received in a late action; and that the Americas were treated in the most respectful manner.

The day before captain H. sailed, a vessel arrived which had fallen in with the United States frigate Boston. The captain stated, she had captured 2 French privateers from Porto Rico. One a brig of 18 guns, the other a schooner of 12. And had recaptured a ship from Bombay for Baltimore.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4.

On the arrival of the ship Penelope, from Gottenburg, we were not able to see the captain. Yesterday, however, we had the pleasure of an interview, and were informed by captain Felt, that the king of Sweden was making prepartions to join the coalition—That about 20,000 troops were ready to march—and seven sail of the line and 4 frigates were getting ready to sail from Gottemburg.

Captain Felt futher informs, that the Russian fleet had joined that of the English.

The above news captain F. had from the American and English consuls, just before he sailed, which was on the 16th September.

Captain Felt brought out some late Gottemburg papers, which, if he can find them, he has promised to us—He says they contain the particulars of the important events.

All kinds of business at Gottemburg very dull—the merchants had suffered so much by French depredations, that they had laid up their remaining ships till better times—if their government would contribute (by a junction with the coalesced powers) their strength towards driving their enemis to a sense of justice.

NOVEMBER 5.

Yesterday morning arrived here the new armed ship Dispatch, capt. Richard Ward, from St. Sebastians—last from Lisbon, where she put in dismasted—cargo, wine, paper, oil, prunes, dry goods &c.—to Mr. Rogers.

Left Lisbon the 20th of September, in company with the United States frigate Insurgent, captain Murray, and the British frigate Aurora, both bound up the Mediterranean. The Insurgent had been at Lisbon ten days. Left at Lisbon, the brig Eliza, captain Elkins, of Salem; the schr. ———, Devarick, of Marblehead; the schooner ———, Young, of Plymouth, and several other American schooners.

October 18, spoke the English sloop Mary, of 10 guns, from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool.

About a week before the Dispatch sailed three Portuguese frigates sailed from Lisbon—one of which sailed with the convoy for the Brazils—the other two for Oporto.

The brig Three Friends, of New-York, lying in the port of Lisbon, with half of her cargo on board, caught fire about a fortnight before the Dispatch sailed, and was burnt down to the water's edge—32 pipes of gin, and about 300 pieces of linen were saved——Two days before the Dispatch sailed, the remainder of the Three Friends hull was towed up to Lisbon, after having drifted 3 leagus, when it lodged on a sand beach.

Mrs. Watts, from Liverpool, and Mr. Heffern, from Lisbon, came passengers in the Dispatch——Mrs. Watts sailed from Liverpool in the Olive Branch, bound to Norfolk—was captured by a French privateer, called the Chaler, and sent to Spain. Ten days after, the *Chaser was chased* two days and nights by an English cruiser, overhauled, captured, and sent into Lisbon.

The three last days of October captain Ward was chased by three frigates, which he has since learned were French, and which have captured a number of American vessels.

Captain Ward is the bearer of dispatches from the American consul at Lisbon.

A gentlemen who arrived here in the Dispatch, informs, that the French had been driven from Genoa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 4.

The Boston papers of Monday, received by this day's mail, do not confirm the report of an arrival at the Vineyard. To the inquisitive news hunter, we have one word by way of *inference*—this, "WAIT!"

NOVEMBER 5.

Arrived, ship Fame, Reickart, from Hamburg—left there 7th September. We boarded the Fame off the fort yesterday afternoon, when captain R. obligingly favoured us with a file of the Mercury of Europe, to the 7th of September (from which we shall make some extracts for our next) and the following information:

Left Hamburg the 7th of September, and the day after, saw a fleet of about 60 sail, men of war, and transports, steering for the Texel—supposed them to be the Russian fleet destined to co-operate with the British in the reduction of Holland.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated September 6.

"I am informed that an extraordinary courier from Italy has brought the news that Genoa, having been evacuated by the French, after the battle in which Joubert was killed, is in possession of the allied army. Other details of that battle are come to hand, directly from Genoa, by way of Barcelona, and give us to understand, that the action was long and obstinate; that Perignon, formerly ambassador here, in the beginning gained a very considerable advantage, having taken nearly 2000 prisoners, but in the end was wounded and taken prisoner; that the bayonet decided the affair; that general Melas was killed; that the remains of the French were attempting to retreat towards Nice, but that a corps of the allied army had been detached with a design to intercept their retreat."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 15th September, 1799.

We have had the Insurgente frigate here for a few days: the appearance of so fine a ship under the American flag, recalling the glorious heroism by which she was added to the American navy, has greatly exalted the American character, and will, no doubt, render our government more respectable and our navigation more safe—All nations will be disposed to shew more respect than they have hitherto done, for a flag which waves over such a ship.

"Yesterday Mr. Smith, attended by Mr. Bulkley, the consul of the United States, and his secretary, went on board the Insurgente to breakfast with captain Murray; the regulations of the port not permitting a salute, every other mark of respect was shewn—on the minister's arrival the yards were manned, the officers and marines were drawn up on deck, and presented their arms while the music played the president's march. After breakfast and Mr. Smith had visited every part of the ship, the men were exercised at the great guns, and went through all their manœuvres: amongst others, those of the pikemen or boarders, all of which were performed with great skill and activity—on the minister's departure the yards were again manned, and the officers drawn up on the poop, gave three cheers, which were repeated by the whole crew, and answered by the minister and the company in the boat, who returned to Lisbon highly gratified by the excellent discipline, good order and fine appearance of the crew, and the gentlemanly deportment and judicious regulations of the gallant captain and his brave officers.

I introduced captain Murray to the British captains of men of war, and they have exchanged signals."

From LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

We mentioned a report yesterday, brought by the prisoners from Gravelines, of the defeat of the English army at Amsterdam, merely to discredit it altogether. We know it is impossible for it to be true.

SEPTEMBER 9.

At the council chamber, Whitehall, 4th September, 1799, present, the lords of his majesty's most honorable privy council.

It is this day ordered in council, that the embargo laid by his majesty's order in council of the 26th of April last, upon all ships and vessels within the ports of this kingdom, bound to any of the ports of the territories of the grand duke of Tuscany, be taken off: and the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lord Warden of Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

A letter from Canton, dated Dec. 18, 1798, says, "The departure of an American ships admits of my informing you, that the markets here this season have proved tolerably good, excepting the article of tin, which has fallen considerably short of the accustomed price; some of the captains of the company's ships are sufferers to a large amount. Ginseng very high, as are lead and rabbit skins. The Chinese merchants, previous to the arrival of the late fleet, were importunate with the company for cash.—An immense number of dollars being now received, they are clamorous against the company for having lowered the price of that commodity."

The subscription at Lloyd's for the relief of the widows and children of sailors and soldiers who fell in the battle of the Nile, amounts to 35,260l. 11s. 11d.

The Impregnable, of 98 guns, and the Excellent, of 74, on Friday sailed from Portsmouth to join the grand fleet; as did admiral Curtis, in the Lancaster of 74 guns; with the Houghton Indiaman, and the Pitt, Queen, Highland Lass, and Rambler, storeships, for the Cape, and the Porpoise ditto, having on board governor King and family, for Botany Bay—Likewise the Diana, of 39 guns, and Calypso, of 16 with the trade for the West-Indies; the Andromache and Venus, of 32 guns, with the trade for America; and the Penelope, of 36 guns, with the trade for Lisbon, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean. The whole comprising upwards of 300 sail.

The Channel fleet, when joined by the Impregnable and Excellent, will comprise 43 sail of the line.

The Amphitrite, of 28 guns, on the 18th of July sailed from Barbadoes, as convoy to Jamaica, from whence the trade for England were to sail the 25th of the same month.

Admiral Blight is hourly expected from Jamaica, from whence he sailed on the 30th of June, in the Acasto, 40 guns.

SUBSTANTIAL PATRIOTISM.

The following paragraphs are extracted from a patriotic address delivered by gov. Trumbull, to the legislature of Connecticut, on the 10th inst.

"The tide of war in Europe seems changing, and success, which for a long time past has been attached to France, is now turning to the side of the powers in alliance against her; but whether France is to sink under the weight of combined power and domestic discord; or whether by another enthusiastic effort she is again to rise in this great & almost unexampled struggle; whether one European power prevails, or another sinks in the contest, the policy of the U. States must be essentially the same. And while our benevolence weeps over the calamites of distant nations, our first and great attention should be constantly fixed on our own country, its particular interest and welfare. Our general policy should be American, not European. By continuing our defensive and warlike preparations, while surrounded by contending nations, we should maintain a martial and commanding attitude, ready for all events; and while studious of peace with all powers, we should be intimately connected with none. With such policy we may hope to prolong our tranquility, and command the respect to become truly and greatly independent—May the God of Wisdom influence the United States to this policy; and while their deliberations are conducted with caution and decision, may their administration be as remarkable for its active vigor, as for its political wisdom and discernment.

"Although the general concerns of the union are under the direction of the general government, yet the individual states have their particular duties in relation to the whole; more especially they have at this critical period, to guard with vigilance against the arts and intrigues of the general enemies of the union, whose insidious influence will be particularly extended to individual states, seeking to produce division and disunion, thereby to weaken & enervate our general exertions. This spirit of artifice and intrigue will be eagerly seized, at a time when renewed negociations with France are attempted, and is, therefore, to be carefully guarded against, at such a moment, lest artful insinuations should excite uneasiness and discontent, and an indifference of should lull our defensive preparations, or weaken our active operations. This duty of political vigilance and watchful attention, will I trust at this eventful period be carefully exerted by the citizens of this state. And may our Almighty protector guard these United States from the wiles of intrigue and deception, and defend them from the injuries of war and aggression."

☞ *The members of the GOLF CLUB will please to take notice, that the Club meet at their room, at Gadsby's Hotel, THIS EVENING.*

J. SWIFT.

Nov. 9.

☞ *The* ALEXANDRIA DANCING ASSEMBLY *will commence on Thursday Evening the 14th instant, at Gadsby's Hotel, and continue every two weeks. Those gentlemen, who are disposed to subscribe, will please pay into the hands of Mr. Swift, Treasurer, Eight Dollars, from whom they will receive a Ticket of Admission, without which no Gentleman can be admitted.*

J. SWIFT,
G. DENEALE,
W. NEWTON, } MANAGERS.
R. YOUNG,
C. ALEXANDER,
J. HOOE,

Alexandria, 8th November, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL TAKE A YOUNG MAN

OF GOOD CHARACTER TO THE

STUDY OF MEDICINE.

JAMES CRAIK.

Nov. 8.

TO BE RENTED,

For the next Year,

ABOUT 100 ACRES of LAND, situated on the great road leading from Dumfries to Ashby's Gap, 14 miles from Dumfries, and about 18 from Fauquier Court-House, on Cedar Run, and possessing some excellent meadow ground. On it there are a house, 36 by 18 feet, with a cellar of the same size, having a fireplace in it, two good rooms on the first floor, 20 by 18 feet, formerly occupied as a store-room, and still possessing the furniture; another house, 16 by 18 feet, with a fireplace, 2 rooms above stairs, with a fireplace in one; a granary, 16 feet square, double studded, ceiled, and well floored above and below; a kitchen of the same size; a meat-house, 12 by 12; and stable, 20 by 16.—This is a most eligible stand, either for a store or tavern, it being situated in a neighbourhood of genteel and wealthy people. The premises may be seen, and the terms known, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from the said place.

JOHN T. FITZHUGH.

October 1, 1799.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT
CONCLUDED.

3. The third proposed enquiry was, whether any special circumstances preceded, accompanied, or followed the transaction, which ought in any manner or degree to affect the application of the general principles.

The first ground of exemption stated on the part of the claimants is the treaty with Sweden, 1661, art. 12, and it was insisted by Dr. Laurence, that although the belligerent country is authorised by the treaty to exercise the right of enquiry in the first instance, yet that these rights were not exercised in the manner therein prescribed. It is an obvious answer to that observation, that this treaty never had in its contemplation the extraordinary case of an armed vessel sent in company with merchantmen for the very purpose of bearing off all enquiry and search. On the contrary it supposes an enquiry for certain papers, and if they are not exhibited, or "there is any other just and strong cause of suspicion," then the ship is to undergo search. The treaty, therefore, recognizes the rights of enquiry and search; and the violation of those rights is not less a violation of the treaty than it is of the general law of nations. It is said that the demand ought first to have been made upon the frigate: I know of no other rule than that of mere courtesy which requires this; for this extraordinary case of an armed ship travelling along with merchant ships is not a *casus fœderis* that it is at all so provided or in the treaty; however if it is a rule, it was complied with in the present instance, and the answer returned was, that "they were Swedish ships bound to various ports in the Mediterranean, laden with iron, hemp, pitch, and tar." The question then comes, what rights accrued upon the receipt of this answer? I say, first, that a right accrued of sending on board each particular ship for their several papers; for each particular ship, without doubt, had its own papers; the frigate could not have them; and the captors had a right to send on board them to demand those papers, as well under the treaty as under the general law. A second right that accrued upon the receiving of this answer was, a right of detaining such vessels as were carrying cargoes so composed, either wholly or in part, to any ports of the enemies of this country; for that tar, pitch and hemp, going to the enemy's use are liable to be seized as contraband in their own nature, cannot, I conceive, be doubted under the modern law of nations; tho' formerly, when the hostilities of Europe were less naval than they have since became, they were of a disputable nature, and perhaps continued so at the time of making that treaty, or at least at the time of making that which is the basis of it, I mean the treaty in which Whitlock was employed in the year 1651. For I conceive that Falin expressed the truth of this matter when he says p. 68, "De droit ces choses," (speaking of naval stores) "ces choses sont de contrabande aujourdhui and depuis le commencement de ce siecle, ce qui n'etoit pas autrefois neanmoins;" and Vattel, the best recent writer upon these matters, explicitly admits amongst positive contraband, "les bois and tout ce qui sert à la construction and à l'armament de vaisseaux de guerre." Upon this principle was founded the modern explanatory article of the Danish treaty entered into in 1780 on the part of Great-Britain by a noble lord then Secretary of State, whose attention had been peculiarly turned to subjects of this nature. I am therefore of opinion, that altho' it might be shewn that the nature of these commodities had been subject to some controversy in the times of Whitlock, when the fundamental treaty was construed, and that therefore a discreet silence was observed respecting them in the composition of that treaty and of the latter treaty derived from it, yet that the exposition which the later judgment and practice of Europe has given upon this subject would in some degree affect and apply what the treaties had been contented to leave on that indefinite and disputable footing on which the nations then more generally prevailing in Europe had placed it.

Certain it is, that in the year 1750 the lords of Appeal in this country declared pitch and tar the produce of Sweden, and on board a Swedish ship bound to a French port to be contraband and subject to confiscation, in the memorable case of the Maids Goepe Help. In the more modern understanding of this matter, goods of this nature being the produce of Sweden and the actual property of Swedes, and conveyed by their own navigation, have been deemed, upon a principle of indulgence to the native products and commerce of that country, subject only to the milder rights of pre-occupancy and pre-emption, or to the rights of preventing the goods from being carried to the enemy and of applying them to your own use, making a just compensation for them. But to these rights, being bound to an enemy's port, they are clearly subject, and may be detained without any violation of national or individual justice. Thirdly, another right accrued, that of bringing in for a more deliberate inquiry than could possibly be conducted at sea upon such a number of vessels, even those which professed to carry cargoes with a neutral destination. Was there or was there not the just and the grave suspicion, which the treaty refers to, excited by the circumstances of such a number of vessels with such cargoes intended to sail all along the extended coasts of the several public enemies of this kingdom, under the protection of an armed frigate associated with them for the very purpose of bearing off by force all particular enquiry?—But supposing even that there was not, is this manner in which the observance of the treaty or of the law of nations is to be enforced? Certainly not by the treaty itself, for the remedy for infraction is provided in compensations to be levied and punishments to be inflicted upon Delinquents by their own respective Sovereigns. Article 12. How stands it by the general law? I don't say that cases may not occur in which a ship may be authorised by the natural rights of self preservation to defend itself against extreme violence threatened by a cruiser grossly abusing his commission; but where the utmost injury threatened is their being carried in for enquiry into the nearest port, subjects to all responsibility in costs and damages, if this is done vexatiously and without just cause, a merchant vessel has not a right to lay for itself, (and an armed vessel has not a right to say for it,) "I will submit to no such enquiry, but I will take the law into my own hands by force." What is to be the issue, if each neutral vessel has a right to judge for itself in the first instance, whether it is rightly detained, and to act upon that judgment to the extent of using force?—surely to nothing but battle and bloodshed, as often as there is any thing like in quality of force. For how often occur in which a neutral vessel will judge itself to be right detained? How far the peace of the world will be benefitted by taking the matter from off its present footing and putting it upon this, is for the advocates of such a measure to explain. I take the rule of law to be, that the vessel shall submit to the enquiry proposed, looking with confidence to those tribunals, whose noblest office (and I hope not the least acceptable to them) is to relieve by compensation inconveniences of this kind where they have happened through accident or error, and to redress by compensation and punishment injuries that have been committed by design.

The second ground taken on the part of the claimants was, that the intention was never carried into act. And I agree with Dr. Lawrence, that if the intention was voluntarily and clearly abandoned, an intention so abandoned, or even a slight hesitation about it, would not constitute a violation of right. But how stands the fact in the present case? The intention gives way, so far as it does give way, only to a superior force. It is for those who give such instructions to recollect, that the averment of an abandonment of intention cannot possibly be set up, because the instructions are delivered to persons who are bound to obey them, and who have no authority to vary. The intention is necessarily unchangeable; and being so, I do not see the person who could fairly contradict me, if I was to assert that the delivery and acceptance of such instruction, and the sailing under them, were sufficient to complete the act of hostility. However that might be, the present fact is, that the commander sails with instructions to prevent inquiry and search by force, which instructions he is bound to obey, and which he is prevented from acting upon to their utmost extent only by an irresistible force. Under such circumstances how does the presumption of abandonment arise? If it does, mark the consequences! If he meets with a superior force, he abandons his hostile purpose! If he meets with an inferior force, he carries it into complete effect! How much is this short of the ordinary state of actual hostility! What is hostility? It is violence where you can use violence with success;—and where you cannot, it is submission and striking your colors. Nothing can be more clear upon the perusal of these attestations, than that this gentleman abandoned his purpose merely as a subdued person in an unequal contest. The resistance is carried on as far as it can be; and when it can maintain itself no longer, fugit indignata.

3. It is said that the papers were not immediately taken possession of nor proceedings instituted till long after the arrival in port. These are unquestionably irregularities; but I agree with the king's advocate in maintaining, that they are not such irregularities as will destroy the captor's right of proceeding, for the claimant had his remedy in the way of a motion. How these delays were occasioned whether in consequence of pending negociations, (as has been repeatedly asserted in the course of the argument) I am not judicially informed. If such negociations ever existed, I may have reason personally to lament that they have proved ineffectual. But the legal consequence of that inefficacy undoubtedly is, that the question of law remains the same as if no such negociation has ever been thought of.

4. It is lately said, that they have proceeded only against the merchant vessels, and not against the frigate, the principal wrong-doer. On what grounds this was done—whether on that sort of comity and respect which is not usually shewn to the immediate property of great and august sovereigns, or how otherwise—I am again not judicially informed; but it can be no legal bar to the right of a plaintiff to proceed, that he has for some reason or other declined to proceed against another party against whom he had an equal or possibly a superior title. And as to the particular case of one vessel which had obtained her release and a re-delivery of her papers, the act of the captors may perhaps furnish a reasonable ground of distinction with respect to her own special case; but its effect, be it what it may, is confined to herself, and can be extended no farther.

I am of opinion, therefore, that special circumstances do not exist which can take the case out of the rule which is generally applicable to such a state of facts; and I have already stated that rule to be the confiscation of all the property forcibly withheld from inquiry and search. It may be fitting (for any thing that I know) that other considerations should be interposed to soften the severity; but I have neither the knowledge of any such considerations, nor authority to apply them. If any negociations have pledged (as has been insinuated) the honour and good faith of the country, I can only say that it has been much the habit, and I hope will forever continue the habit, of this country to redeem pledges of so sacred a nature. But my business is merely to decide whether, in a court of the law of nations, a pretension can be legally maintained which has for its purpose neither more nor less than to extinguish the right of maritime capture in war; and to do this, how? by the direct use of hostile force on the part of a neutral state. It is high time that the legal merit of such a pretension should be disposed of one way or other—it has been for some few years past preparing in Europe—it is extremely fit that it should be brought to the test of a judicial decision; for a worse state of things cannot exist, than that of an undetermined conflict between the ancient law of nations, as understood and practised by centuries by civilized nations, and a modern project of innovation utterly inconsistent with it; and in my apprehension, not more inconsistent with it, than with the amity of neighbouring states, and the personal safety of their respective subjects.

The only remaining question which I have to consider is, the matter of expences; and this I think myself bound to dispose of with as much tenderness as I can use in favor of individuals. It is to be observed that the question itself was of an importance and delicacy somewhat beyond the powers of decision belonging to such persons. The authority of their country has been in some degree surprised in this matter. The captors have been extremely tardy in proceeding to adjudication.—Attending to all these considerations, I think the claimants are clearly entitled to have their expences charged upon the value of the property up to the time of the order for further proof. From that time the property might have been withdrawn upon bail, and it is no answer to the court to say that this gentleman or another gentleman did not think it advisable to commit their private fortune in the extent of the security required.—It is the business of foreign owners who have brought their ships and cargoes into such situations of difficulty, to find the means of relieving them when the opportunity can be used. I go sufficient lengths in allowing expences for the further time in which orders could have been obtained from Sweden, and fix this at the distance of two months from the order of further proof; and, condemning the ship and cargo, I direct all private adventurers to be restored.

This is the substance of what I have to pronounce judicially on this case, after weighing with the most anxious care the several facts, and the learned arguments which have been applied to them. I deliver it to my country, and to foreign countries, with little diffidence in the rectitude of the judgment itself. I have still more satisfaction in feeling an entire confidence in the rectitude of the considerations under which it has been formed.

INTERESTING LAW!

An obliging friend has furnished us with the following interesting act of the British parliament, on the subject of commerce.

[*Bost. Cen.*]

An act to permit goods, the produce of any foreign colony in America, imported directly from thence in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of any country or place in amity with his majesty, to be entered and landed without payment of the duty granted by an act of the last session of Parliament, for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient that goods, wares, and merchandize, being of the growth and produce of any foreign colony, island, or plantation in America, imported into this kingdom directly from any such colony, island, or plantation, in ships belonging to the subjects of the United States of America, or of any other country or place in amity with his majesty, under the authority of any order or orders of his majesty in council, should be permitted to be entered, landed and warehoused, without payment of the duty of customs imposed by an act of the last session of parliament, entitled, "An act for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom, and for granting new and additional duties of customs on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of certain ships entering outwards or inwards, to or from foreign parts, until the signing the preliminary articles of peace:" May it therefore please your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, it shall and may be lawful for the officers of his majesty's customs to permit any goods, wares or merchandise, being of the growth and produce of any foreign colony, island or plantation in America, and imported into this kingdom, directly from any such colony, island or plantation, in any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of the United States of America, or of any other country or place in amity with his majesty, to be entered and landed in this kingdom, without payment of the duty of customs imposed by the said act—Provided such goods, wares and merchandise shall be permitted to be landed and warehoused in this kingdom by virtue and under the authority of any order or orders of his majesty in council.

II. *And be it further enacted.* That any such goods, wares or merchandise so imported, landed, and warehoused shall and may be afterwards delivered from any such warehouse for exportation to foreign parts without payment of the duty of customs imposed by the said recited act on the exportation of any such goods, wares or merchandise: Provided always, That nothing in this act shall extend or shall be construed to extend to exempt goods, wares and merchandise so imported as aforesaid, from the payment of any of the duties imposed by the said recited act in case any such goods, wares or merchandise shall be taken out of any warehouse for the purpose of being used or consumed in this kingdom, or from the duties of customs granted by an act of this present session of parliament.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

Alexandria, November 9.

At a Meeting of a number of the Citizens of Alexandria, at the Court-House, on Thursday evening, 7th November, 1799,

JAMES LAWRASON, Esq.
In the Chair, it was

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Alexandria, do consider that any act of the legislative body, which is calculated to oppress the mercantile interest, as impolitic; and that the present law of the state of Virginia, imposing an exclusive tax on Wholesale and Retail Dealers, is a grievance, in as much as it operates unequally on the citizens.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to prepare a petition to the General Assembly, praying that a similar law may not be enacted, and that the said committee be directed to advertise the same, and to procure signatures thereto, and present it to our Delegates, requesting them to use their utmost endeavours to obtain the object in view.

Resolved, That the same committee transmit copies of these Resolutions to the several Towns in the State, requesting co-operations with us in measures calculated to effect the above object.

Resolved, That Edward Stabler, Jacob Hoffman, Jonah Thompson, John Janney, George Gilpin, George Drinker, William Hodgson, and Cuthbert Powell, be the committee for the above purposes.

By a gentleman, who arrived from Winchester Yesterday, information has been received, that ELISHA JOHNSTON, alias GEORGE WILKES, who was found guilty in that Town of horse-stealing, and was to have been executed on Thursday last, received a free pardon from the Goverment & and Council of this state

---

The ship Alexandria, capt. Levering, of this port, has arrived at Baltimore, after a passage of about 50 days.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, JOSEPH J. DAFFIN, Esq. of Maryland, to the amiable Miss BETSEY COOKE, of this Town.

The same evening, Mr. LEWIS W. PLUM, Potter, to Miss SUSANNAH DOXEY, both of this Town.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 29.

Captain Harvey, who arrived yesterday from the Cape, informs us, that Toussaint's troops continue victorious over Rigaud's; that they had arrived before Jeremie and commenced the siege; that Rigaud had lost an arm (not his left) in consequence of a wound received in a late action; and that the Americas were treated in the most respectful manner.

The day before captain H. sailed, a vessel arrived which had fallen in with the United States frigate Boston. The captain stated, she had captured a French privateer from Porto Rico. One a brig of 18 guns, the other a schooner of 12. And had recaptured a ship from Bombay for Baltimore.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4.

On the arrival of the ship Penelope, from Gottenburg, we were not able to see the captain. Yesterday, however, we had the pleasure of an interview, and were informed by captain Felt, that the king of Sweden was making prepartions to join the coalition—That about 20,000 troops were ready to march—and seven sail of the line and 4 frigates were getting ready to sail from Gottemburg.

Captain Felt futher informs, that the Russian fleet had joined that of the English.

The above news captain F. had from the American and English consuls, just before he sailed, which was on the 16th September.

Captain Felt brought out some late Gottemburg papers, which, if he can find them, he has promised to us—He says they contain the particulars of the important events.

All kinds of business at Gottemburg very dull—the merchants had suffered so much by French depredations, that they had laid up their remaining ships till better times—if their government would constitute (by a junction with the coalesced powers) their strength towards driving their enemis to a sense of justice.

NOVEMBER 5.

Yesterday morning arrived here the new armed ship Diligence, capt. Richard Ward, from St. Sebastians—last from Lisbon, where she put in dismasted—cargo, wine, paper, oil, prunes, dry goods &c.—to Mr. Rogers.

Left Lisbon the 20th of September, in company with the United States frigate Insurgent, captain Murray, and the British frigate Aurora, both bound up the Mediterranean. The Insurgent had been at Lisbon ten days. Left at Lisbon, the brig Eliza, captain Elkins, of Salem; the schr. ———, Devarick, of Marblehead; the schooner ———, Young, of Plymouth, and several other American schooners.

October 18, spoke the English sloop Mary, of 10 guns, from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool.

About a week before the Dispatch sailed three Portuguese frigates sailed from Lisbon—one of which sailed with the convoy for the Brazils—the other two for Oporto.

The brig Three Friends, of New-York, lying in the port of Lisbon, with half of her cargo on board, caught fire about a fortnight before the Dispatch sailed, and was burnt down to the water's edge—32 pipes of gin, and about 300 pieces of linen were saved——Two days before the Dispatch sailed, the remainder of the Three Friends hull was towed up to Lisbon, after having drifted 3 leagus, when it lodged on a sand beach.

Mrs. Watts, from Liverpool, and Mr. Heffern, from Lisbon, came passengers in the Dispatch——Mrs. Watts sailed from Liverpool in the Olive Branch, bound to Norfolk—was captured by a French privateer, called the Chaser, and sent to Spain. Ten days after, the *Chaser was chased* two days and nights by an English cruiser, overhauled, captured, and sent into Lisbon.

The three last days of October captain Ward was chased by three frigates, which he has since learned were French, and which have captured a number of American vessels.

Captain Ward is the bearer of dispatches from the American consul at Lisbon.

A gentlemen who arrived here in the Dispatch, informs, that the French had been driven from Genoa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 4.

The Boston papers of Monday, received by this day's mail, do not confirm the report of an arrival at the Vineyard. To the inquisitive news hunter, we have one word by way of *inference*—this, "WAIT!"

NOVEMBER 5.

Arrived, ship Fame, Reickart, from Hamburg—left there 7th September. We boarded the Fame off the fort yesterday afternoon, when captain R. obligingly favoured us with a file of the Mercury of Europe, to the 7th of September (from which we shall make some extracts for our next) and the following information:

Left Hamburg the 7th of September, and the day after, saw a fleet of about 60 sail, men of war, and transports, steering for the Texel—supposed them to be the Russian fleet destined to co-operate with the British in the reduction of Holland.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated September 6.

"I am informed that an extraordinary courier from Italy has brought the news that Genoa, having been evacuated by the French, after the battle in which Joubert was killed, is in possession of the allied army. Other details of that battle are come to hand, directly from Genoa, by way of Barcelona, and give us to understand, that the action was long and obstinate; that Perignon, formerly ambassador here, in the beginning gained a very considerable advantage, having taken nearly 2000 prisoners, but in the end was wounded and taken prisoner; that the bayonet decided the affair; that general Melas was killed; that the remains of the French were attempting to retreat towards Nice, but that a corps of the allied army had been detached with a design to intercept their retreat."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 15th September, 1799.

We have had the Insurgente frigate here for a few days; the appearance of so fine a ship under the American flag, recalling the glorious heroism by which she was added to the American navy, has greatly exalted the American character, and will, no doubt, render our government more respectable and our navigation more safe—All nations will be disposed to shew more respect than they have hitherto done, for a flag which waves over such a ship.

"Yesterday Mr. Smith, attended by Mr. Bulkley, the consul of the United States, and his secretary, went on board the Insurgente to breakfast with captain Murray; the regulations of the port not permitting a salute, every other mark of respect was shewn—on the minister's arrival the yards were manned, the officers and marines were drawn up on deck, and presented their arms while the music played the president's march. After breakfast and Mr. Smith had visited every part of the ship, the men were exercised at the great guns, and went through all their manœuvres; amongst others, those of the pikemen or boarders, all of which were performed with great skill and activity—on the minister's departure the yards were again manned, and the officers drawn up on the poop, gave three cheers, which were repeated by the whole crew, and answered by the minister and the company in the boat, who returned to Lisbon highly gratified by the excellent discipline, good order and fine appearance of the crew, and the gentlemanly deportment and judicious regulations of the gallant captain and his brave officers.

I introduced captain Murray to the British captains of men of war, and they have exchanged signals."

From LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

We mentioned a report yesterday, brought by the prisoners from Gravelines, of the defeat of the English army at Amsterdam, merely to discredit it altogether. We know it is impossible for it to be true.

SEPTEMBER 9.

At the council chamber, Whitehall, 4th September, 1799, present, the lords of his majesty's most honorable privy council.

It is this day ordered in council, that the embargo laid by his majesty's order in council of the 26th of April last, upon all ships and vessels within the ports of this kingdom, bound to any of the ports of the territories of the grand duke of Tuscany, be taken off: and the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lord Warden of Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

A letter from Canton, dated Dec. 18, 1798, says, "The departure of an American ships admits of my informing you, that the markets here this season have proved tolerably good, excepting the article of tin, which has fallen considerably short of the accustomed price; some of the captains of the company's ships are sufferers to a large amount. Ginseng very high, as are lead and rabbit skins. The Chinese merchants, previous to the arrival of the late fleet, were importunate with the company for cash.—An immense number of dollars being now received, they are clamorous against the company for having lowered the price of that commodity."

The subscription at Lloyd's for the relief of the widows and children of sailors and soldiers who fell in the battle of the Nile, amounts to 36,260l. 11s. 11d.

The Impregnable, of 98 guns, and the Excellent, of 74, on Friday sailed from Portsmouth to join the grand fleet; as did admiral Curtis, in the Lancaster of 74 guns; with the Houghton Indiaman, and the Pitt, Queen, Highland Lass, and Rambler, storeships, for the Cape, and the Porpoise ditto, having on board governor King and family, for Botany Bay—Likewise the Diana, of 39 guns, and Calypso, of 16 with the trade for the West-Indies; the Andromache and Venus, of 32 guns, with the trade for America; and the Penelope, of 36 guns, with the trade for Lisbon, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean. The whole comprising upwards of 300 sail.

The Channel fleet, when joined by the Impregnable and Excellent, will comprise 43 sail of the line.

The Amphitrite, of 28 guns, on the 18th of July sailed from Barbadoes, as convoy to Jamaica, from whence the trade for England were to sail the 25th of the same month.

Admiral Blight is hourly expected from Jamaica, from whence he sailed on the 30th of June, in the Acasto, 40 guns.

SUBSTANTIAL PATRIOTISM.

The following paragraphs are extracted from a patriotic address delivered by gov. Trumbull, to the legislature of Connecticut, on the 10th instant.

"*The tide of war in Europe seems changing, and success, which for a long time past has been attached to France, is now turning to the side of the powers in alliance against her; but whether France is to sink under the weight of combined power and domestic discord; or whether by another enthusiastic effort she is again to rise in this great & almost unexampled struggle; whether one European power prevails, or another sinks in the contest, the policy of the U. States must be essentially the same. And while our benevolence weeps over the calamites of distant nations, our first and great attention should be constantly fixed on our own country, its particular interest and welfare. Our general policy should be American, not European. By continuing our defensive and warlike preparations, while surrounded by contending nations, we should maintain a martial and commanding attitude, ready for all events; and while studious of peace with all powers, we should be intimately connected with none. With such policy we may hope to prolong our tranquility, and command the respect to become truly and greatly independent—May the God of Wisdom influence the United States to this policy; and while their deliberations are conducted with caution and decision, may their administration be as remarkable for its active vigor, as for its political wisdom and discernment.*

"*Although the general concerns of the union are under the direction of the general government, yet the individual states have their particular duties in relation to the whole; more especially they have at this critical period, to guard with vigilance against the arts and intrigues of the general enemies of the union, whose insidious influence will be particularly extended to individual states, seeking to produce division and disunion, thereby to weaken & enervate our general exertions. This spirit of artifice and intrigue will be eagerly seized, at a time when renewed negociations with France are attempted, and is, therefore, to be carefully guarded against, at such a moment, lest artful insinuations should excite uneasiness and discontent, and an indifference of should fail our defensive preparations, or weaken our active operations. This duty of political vigilance and watchful attention, will I trust at this eventful period be carefully exerted by the citizens of this state. And may our Almighty protector guard these United States from the wiles of intrigue and deception, and defend them from the injuries of war and aggression.*"

☞ *The members of the GOLF CLUB will please to take notice, that the Club will meet at their room, at Gadsby's Hotel, THIS EVENING.*

J. SWIFT.

Nov. 9.

☞ *The* ALEXANDRIA DANCING ASSEMBLY *will commence on Thursday Evening the 14th instant, at Gadsby's Hotel, and continue every two weeks. Those gentlemen, who are disposed to subscribe, will please pay into the hands of Mr. Swift, Treasurer, Eight Dollars, from whom they will receive a Ticket of Admission, without which no Gentleman can be admitted.*

J. SWIFT,
G. DENEALE,
W. NEWTON, } MANAGERS.
R. YOUNG,
C. ALEXANDER,
J. HOOE,

Alexandria, 8th November, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL TAKE A YOUNG MAN
OF GOOD CHARACTER TO THE
STUDY OF MEDICINE.
JAMES CRAIK.

Nov. 8.

TO BE RENTED,
For the next Year,

ABOUT 100 ACRES of LAND, situated on the great road leading from Dumfries to Ashby's Gap, 14 miles from Dumfries, and about 18 from Fauquier Court-House, on Cedar Run, and possessing some excellent meadow ground. On it there are a house, 36 by 18 feet, with a cellar of the same size, having a fire-place in it, two good rooms on the first floor, 20 by 18 feet, formerly occupied as a store-room, and still possessing the furniture; another house, 16 by 18 feet, with a fireplace, 2 rooms above stairs, with a fireplace in one; a granary, 16 feet square, double studded, ceiled, and well floored above and below; a kitchen of the same size; a meat-house, 12 by 12; and stable, 20 by 16.—This is a most eligible stand, either for a store or tavern, it being situated in a neighbourhood of genteel and wealthy people. The premises may be seen, and the terms known, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from the said place.

JOHN T. FITZHUGH.

October 1, 1799.

James Kennedy, Jun.

In addition to his former Assortment has imported, in the Fanny, from London,

A Quantity of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, & Dye Stuffs.

The following are a part:

WHITE, red and black lead, Spanish whiting and Spanish brown, dry, white lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red and green paint ground in oil, Church's Cough Drops, essential salt of vinegar, peppermint drops and Lozenges, salt of lemon, shaving soap and wash balls, best Durham mustard by the pound or bottle, &c. with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold for cash or country produce or to punctual customers on a short credit.

THE undersigned being appointed Commissioners to superintend the building of the Leesburg Academy, notify that they are ready to receive Proposals from any person or persons, who will undertake the Building, which is to be 63 feet in front, and 30 in width; to be of brick, and divided into two rooms and passage on each floor; the first floor to be elevated four feet from the surface, the first story 13 feet high, and the second 11. Proposals by letter, post paid, directed to the Commissioners at Leesburg, will be attended to.

THOMAS L. LEE,
WILSON C. SELDON,
JOSEPH SMITH,
THOMAS SIM,
JOHN LITTLEJOHN, } Com'rs.

October 10, 1799.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A LOT in the town of Hillsborough (Loudoun County) containing one quarter of acre, with a two-story Stone DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, 34 feet by 20, two rooms and a passage seven feet wide on the first floor, two large rooms above and a convenient cellar underneath, a stone building adjoining the house 26 feet by 15, with a dining room in one end, a kitchen in the other, and a handsome portico before the door—Also, a clover lot of half an acre well inclosed with a post and rail fence; a stone stable thereon 20 by 15 feet with a room in one end for cutting straw, &c. All the buildings are new and well finished, situate in a fertile and healthy part of the country, on the main road leading from Keyes's Ferry to Alexandria and the city of Washington, which makes this property valuable either as a stand for a store or tavern. Any person inclined to purchase or rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on or near the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN JANNEY.

Hillsborough, Sept. 30, 1799. eS. tf.

RECEIVED

per schooner Trial, Capt. Hand, from Philadelphia,

A consignment of

Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs,

Hessians, [illegible] and White Rolls, Dowlas, Flanders Lines, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

HEWES & MILLER.

Sept. 24.

John Richards,

HAVING resumed, attended to the study of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, at the Colleges of Edinburg and Glasgow, and practised for a considerable number of years in Ireland, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he offers his services in his professional line. He flatters himself, from an unremitting attention to his patients, and the quality of his Medicine, to merit the esteem and confidence of the public.

King Street, Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1799.

RAN AWAY, on the 25th ult. from the subscriber, living near Culpepper Court-House, a Negro Man, named JACK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very muscular, full faced, wide nostrils, large eyes, a down look, speaks slowly, and wore his hair cued; had on when he eloped a white shirt, grey broadcloth coat, mixed cassimere waistcoat and breeches, a brown hat, faced underneath with green, and a pair of boots. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustin Baughan, of Fredericksburg, now of Baltimore, and I am told was seen making for Alexandria, with an intention of taking the stage thither. He is artful, can both read and write, and is a good fiddler; it is therefore probable he may attempt a forgery, and pass for a freeman. He is most commonly known by the name of JACK TAYLOR, was originally from Essex county, has a father living there, and it is said he has a wife, the property of Mrs. Dalrymple, of Dumfries. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and if taken above sixty and not more than one hundred miles distant, and brought home, shall receive Twelve Dollars, and for any greater distance, Fifteen Dollars, with all reasonable expences borne. Masters of vessels and stage drivers are forewarned carrying him out of the state, under penalty of the law.

CARTER BEVERLY.

October 6, 1799.

A CONVENIENT
DWELLING-HOUSE
To let by the quarter or year.

June 15. R. T. HOOE.

George Town Ferry, Oct. 4, 1799.

CAME to this Ferry, yesterday, a suspicious looking Negro Man, who, I am informed, had a handsome Horse, with a Saddle and Bridle, tied in the woods. On pursuing the fellow (who made his escape by running off) a Horse, of the following description, was found, viz. a bright bay, about 14¼ hands high, with one white hind foot, a star in his forehead, a small snip on the end of his nose, and a small piece has been taken off his tail, which is not yet quite well. He appears never to have been shod. The fellow, I am since informed, calls himself PETER FLEMMON, the property of John Berton, of Cumberland county, Virginia. The said Negro was some time past condemned in Alexandria, for horsestealing; from which he was reprieved. The owner of the above horse may have him by proving property and paying charges, on applying at the above Ferry.

CLEM. SEWALL.

TAKE NOTICE.

That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Virginia, for liberty to establish a ferry from the subscriber's land in the town of Alexandria to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, 9th September, 1799. 2m.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received, and for Sale,

An assortment of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphia from Canton,

Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Copperas, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar iron, castings and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of China,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.

May 16.

French Evening School.

C. LEFEBVRE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he still continues to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE, at the usual place. Days of tuition, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from six in the evening to nine at night.

Those who cannot make it convenient to attend School will be waited upon. He will also translate English into French, and French into English.

For further information, please to apply to C. Lefebvre, at the Washington Hotel, King Street.

October 18. 1m.

Joshua Riddle

Has just received and now offers for sale at his store on Fairfax Street, a neat assortment of

GOODS;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Cloths, kerseymeres, calimancoes, durants, moreens, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, checks, striped linen and cotton, Irish linens, Britannias, bleached rolls, drillings, Russia duck, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, &c. vest patterns, coloured nankeens, silk do. stockings, bed ticking, threads, tapes, and bobbin, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate, James River tobacco, pipes in kegs and boxes, tea trays, waiters and canni sters, glass ware assorted, hard ware, Leiper's snuff, mustard, shoes assorted.

ALSO,

A Choice Collection of

FRESH TEAS,

Which he can recommend for the use of private families—consisting of Imperial, Young Hyson Hyson Skin, &c.

July 18.

LATELY RECEIVED,

1000 Pieces India Nankeens, } Entitled to a
10 Chests of Hyson-Skin } Drawback,
20 Chests of Hyson
20 Do. Young Hyson
10 Do. Souchong
10 Do. Bohea } Teas of the latest importation & best qualities.
50 Barrels prime and mess beef,
50 Boxes brown Soap,
50 Boxes very excellent smoak'd herrings,
8 Four Pound Cannon, on carriages, complete, with round and bar shot, for ditto
Quantity of Plaister of Paris,
James River manufactured Tobacco, of the first quality,

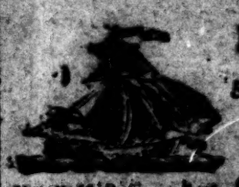
For Sale, by

J. G. LADD.

October 3.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States,



The Sloop

HARMONY,

58 tons burthen, built in the state of New-Hampshire, in the year 1797, a good vessel, well found in every respect. For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. & J. HAMBLETON, or the captain on board, at Hambleton's Wharf.

For Sale, on board said Vessel,

100 Nova-Scotia Grindstones, and
A few barrels of Salmon.

October 31.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The well known Sch'r

NANCY,

John B. Frost, Master, Burthen about 600 barrels; has just performed a voyage for Messrs. Janney & Irish, and others—can be ready for receiving a cargo in two or three days. Apply to the Master, or

BARTIMEUS WHITE.

October 12.

The subscriber will continue to deliver in all the next year, about two thousand Cords of Wood, at his Landing, on Potomak Creek, consisting of oak, pine, &c.—Likewise, a quantity of valuable Ship Timber, consisting of white oak, cedar and mulberry, which will be sold as it stands. Any person or persons, wishing to become a purchaser or purchasers, must apply before the fifteenth of December next. No person need apply unless well recommended for punctuality. Those disposed to contract may know the terms by applying to Messrs. Ricketts & Newton, of Alexandria, Mr. John T. Mason, of George-Town, or myself, on the premises.

LEWIS WAUGH.

Potomak Creek, King George County, Nov. 7. 1D15.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co.

A general Assortment of

S H O E S,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's rand shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.

September 5.

To be Rented,

and possession given immediately,

THE MILL of the subscribers, at the mouth of Goose Creek, in Loudoun county. In point of situation, none can surpass it having a great command of water, when other neighboring Mills are without; as a grist mill; the Maryland and Virginia custom is considerable; and as a Merchant Mill, the country surrounding being a very good farming one, must always afford a constant supply of wheat. Any person who may incline to take the same for a term of years, may ascertain the terms on application to the Subscriber living in Loudon County, adjoining the premises.

LUDWELL LEE,
THOS. LUD. LEE.

July 30.

John G. Ladd

Has just received, and now offers for Sale,

FRESH Chocolate in boxes
Malaga wine in small casks
Copperas
Allum,
Brimstone
Madder
Pearl ashes
Cheese in casks
Tanners' oil
Saltpetre
Stone lime
Cranberries in boxes
New-found Land herring, &c.

October 17.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 10, 1799.

HAVING withdrawn from the concern that I was formerly interested in at this place, and having erected a Merchant Mill for myself, I have now the pleasure to inform such as wish to dispose of their wheat here, that I am a purchaser, and ready to manufacture on a pretty large scale, and shall be obliged for the offer of a part that may be convenient to this place.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

☞ *WANTED,*

AT THIS PLACE,

3 or 4 good Carpenters.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Occoquan Mills, October 27.

Ricketts & Newton

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

On moderate terms,

1 Bale of Hessians,
2 Bales German Osnaburgs,
1 Case Barfield Sheetings,
1 Case German Bedticks of a superior quality,
10 Kegs powdered Pearl Barley,
1 Hogshead Roll Brimstone, and

A handsome assortment of

FRANKLIN STOVES;

ALSO,

6 & 10 Plate Stoves,

Fitted up complete.

October 6.

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouse, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson Scott,

PRIME Philadel. pike Pork in barrels;
Prime and cargo Beef in do.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a superior quality;
Cognac, French and Spanish Brandy;
4th proof Jamaica Spirits;
Grenada do.
Holland Gin;
London Draught Porter in hogsheads;
Imperial, Hyson, Y'g Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong & Bohea Teas of the first quality;
Scotch Barley of a superior quality;
Alum;
Durham Mustard in cases and bottles;
Black Pepper;
Allspice;
Anchovies and Capers;
Fig Blue;
Writing & Wrapping Paper;
6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d Nails in casks;
Gilt, Plated & Metal Coat & Breast Buttons;
White Chapel Needles assorted;
Brass Cabinet Wares;
A small assortment of Plated Candlesticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Stands, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths, Shoe, blacking, Dairy and Horse Brushes;
Smiths' Vices, black and bright—

Which he will sell by the package or otherwise on very moderate terms for cash or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

AMOS ALLEY

HAS removed his Shoe-Store next door to John Johnston Hatter's shop, and nearly opposite Dr. Kennedy's, where he has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of SHOES.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Sept. 7.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Cash, or on a short Credit,

MOLASSES, By the Hogshead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS,
BRITANIAS,
PLATILLAS, } By the Box or Piece.
COFFEE, by the bag
2d, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM, by the hhd.
1st and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

June 15.

American Manufactory.

The subscribers offers for sale a quantity of

WINDOW GLASS,

from the Boston Manufactory, of different sizes. The quality of which is superior to that imported.

DAVID POLOCK & Co.

N. B. They will have a constant supply of this article, and will furnish any quantity of (sizes) from 6 by 8, to 12 by 18, and any that may be wanted larger, can be cut at the manufactory and will be supplied by orders being left with the subscribers.

Aug. 20.

☞ *STOPPED,*

On the 9th inst.

A GOLD WATCH, shewing the day of the week, month, &c. from a Negro Man, by the name of Harry, belonging to Mr. Fenwick, of Charles county, Maryland. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to

BENJAMIN MITCHELL,
Clock and Watch Maker, Alexandria.

October 31.

To Rent

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

a convenient two-story frame

Dwelling-House, Kitchen,

&c. adjoining Mr. M'Clean's bake-house. For terms apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1799.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.

THE COLUMBIAN ember 12.
AND
ALEXANDRIA GA

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12,

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Busin-ss.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

FOR SALE,

The Craft-Schooner

UNION,

Burthen about 700 bushels of grain, two years old, an excellent, tight and strong boat. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

December 10.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the ensuing Year,

A Black MAN, who is a good House-Carpenter, and can be recommended for sobriety and industry. The hire will be paid in advance, if required. Enquire of JEREMIAH MOORE, Fairfax county, or JOHN MOORE, Alexandria.

December 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

40 Boxes best dry Cod Fish
20 Barrels Beef
10 Do. Vinegar
20. Do. Cranberries
Russia Sheetings
Ravens Duck
French Brandy in pipes
Pepper in bags. &c.

For Sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

December 10.

Roberts & Griffith

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

6000 lb. Green Coffee
5000 lb. New Orleans Cotton
30 Casks Malaga Wine
60 Boxes Muscadell Raisins
20 Boxes mould Candles
10 Casks 3d. and 4d. cut nails
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea teas, in quarter chests
Loaf and brown sugar
Molasses, rum, brandy
A few kegs ground ginger
Hard and soft shelled almonds in sacks and kegs
Pepper, pimento and nutmegs
Madder, allum, copperas, brimstone and fig blue
Indigo, Carolina and Spanish
Patent shot and gunpowder
Salt and saltpetre
Writing & wrapping paper, &c.

December 10. edtw—1'6w.

Wanted to Rent or Lease,

For a Term of Years,

FROM fifty to one hundred acres of Land, not exceeding three miles from Alexandria. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

December 10. 2w

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Woman, capable of serving in a family. She must understand washing and cooking. Apply to the Printer.

December 10. tf

STOLEN or STRAYED, from my Stable in Alexandria, on the night of the first inst. a bay GELDING, 14 hands high, coming four years old, with a bald face; his hind legs white above the hams, a white stripe on the centre of his off fore foot. I will give Five Dollars Reward and pay all reasonable expences, to any one who will deliver him at my house in Alexandria, if strayed; but if stolen, Thirty Dollars, on conviction of the offender.

JOHN BOGUE.

December 10. 3t

This day is published

By J. V. THOMAS,

[*Price 1 Dollar & 50 Cents*]

A PLAN OF

The Town of Alexandria

Drawn by Col. GILPIN, and handsomely engraven.

December 8.

NOW LANDING

From the Schooner Welcome Returned, and for sale by the subscribers:

Barbados Sugar

IN HOGSHEADS AND BARRELS, AND

Turk's Island Salt.

We have also on hand a few Hogsheads of

MOLASSES.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

November 28.

James Kennedy, Jun.

In addition to his former Assortment has imported, in the Fanny, from London,

A Quantity of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, & Dye Stuffs.

The following are a part:

WHITE, red and black lead, Spanish whiting and Spanish brown, dry, white lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red and green paint ground in oil, Church's Cough Drops, essential salt of vinegar, peppermint drops and Lozenges, salt of lemon, shaving soap and wash balls, best Durham mustard by the pound or bottle, &c. with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold for cash or country produce or to punctual customers on a short credit.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, for Cash,

50,000 feet of N. England

Pine Plank, of a superior quality, now landing on the wharf formerly occupied by Messrs. R. and J. Hamilton.

ALSO,

100,000 Shingles,
50 Barrels of Tar,
150 do. Herrings.

HE WILL RENT

One or more large convenient Warehouses on said wharf, with the privilege of part of the wharf.

Wanted immediately,

To work at the Navy Yard, City of Washington,

A number of Carpenters and Wharf-Builders. Good wages will be given, constant employment, and Cash paid them every Saturday night, if required.

W. YEATON.

Alexandria, November 19.

WILLIAM FRIEND,

INTENDING to quit the United States in a few days, requests those who are indebted to him, as well as those who are his creditors, to call on him for settlement.

December 7. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co

A general Assortment of

SHOES,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's rand shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.

September 5.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watson, situate on the intersection of Prince and Pitt streets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and
feet along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-House and Lot in Georgetown, on the main street and in the most eligible situation for business—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. I. Beatty.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

SEGARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

At the Store of Shreve & Lawrason,

A quantity of

Excellent Havanna Segars.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

October 31.

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouse, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson Scott,

PRIME Philadel. piha Pork in barrels;
Prime and cargo Beef in do.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a superior quality;
Cognac, French and Spanish Brandy;
4th proof Jamaica Spirits;
Grenada do.
Holland Gin;
London Draught Porter in hogsheads;
Imperial, Hyson, Y'g Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong & Bohea Teas of the first quality;
Scotch Barley of a superior quality;
Alum;
Durham Mustard in cases and bottles;
Black Pepper;
Allspice;
Anchovies and Capers;
Fig Blue;
Writing & Wrapping Paper;
6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d Nails in casks;
Gilt, Plated & Metal Coat & Breast Buttons;
White Chapel Needles assorted;
Brass Cabinet Wares;
A small assortment of Plated Candlesticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Slides, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths, Shoe blacking, Dairy and Horse Brushes;
Smiths' Vices, black and bright—

Which he will sell by the package or otherwise on very moderate terms for cash or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

James Willon

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Fanny, from London, part of his

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine cloths and cassimeres
Coatings
Halfthicks
Fearnaughts
Flannels
Plains
Kerseys
German and British osnaburgs
Sheetings
Doulasses,
Calicoes
Shauls
Thicksets & corduroys
Stuffs of all kinds
Nails and Window Glass

He is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of his Fall Goods, by the George, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from London.

October 6.

Negroes for Sale.

On Monday, the 13th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold at Westmoreland Court-House, to the highest bidder, for ready payment,

ABOUT

FORTY LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES,

Consisting of men, boys, women, and children—belonging to the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM FAUNTLEROY.—— Merchants' notes, whose punctuality can be relied on, payable on the first of May next, will be received for one half the purchase money.

Wm. HOOE, Ex'r.

November 15, 1799.

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received, by the brig George, captain Greene, from Liverpool,

An assortment of

Fall Goods.

October 19.

☞ *WANTED,*

AT THIS PLACE,

3 or 4 good Carpenters

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Occoquan Mills, October 27.

NOTICE

To any person or persons who may have any unsettled claim against the estate of David Pancoast, late of Alexandria, deceased, that power is vested in me to settle the same—If not presented agreeable to law, they will be excluded.

I have to Rent,

The House now occupied by James M'Rea, on Columbus, near King Street. The premises to be seen any time, and possession given at a short notice.

PHILIP WANTON.

October 26.

Wanted,

A NEGRO MAN, who has been accustomed to do the business of a house-servant, and whose character will bear the strictest enquiry. A man of such a description will be hired by the month or year, and allowed liberal wages, by applying to

T. HAMILTON.

November 19.

Horrid Murder!

Last Sunday morning was found murdered in a cistern in Hague street, the wife of William Malone, formerly widow Rose—what adds to this cruel barbarity is a supposition that this unhuman act was put in execution to procure what property she brought to this man, (who is now in custody) and whom she married the Sunday preceding—The coroner's inquest have not yet given in their verdict.

GEORGE-TOWN, DECEMBER 10.

The resolution lately published in this paper, according to which the State of Mary takes 130 shares at 130l. sterling each, 3 ented captial of the Potomac Ne paid in 6 per cent stock of

A few bls. of C passed the House

ALSO,

1000 Bunches of Onions,

And several

Barrels of English Walnuts.

November 21.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

Three hundred and forty

Acres of LAND; on which he now lives—a small Tract adjoining (quantity not known) and another Tract opposite Dumfries, containing 194 acres—On the first mentioned tract are a comfortable dwelling-house and convenient out houses, suitable for the plantation.—Any further description of the land is thought unnecessary ——Possession may be had next Christmas.

He has also for Sale, eight or ten likely Slaves. For the lands secure and early payments will be expected.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Quantico, October 18, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED

Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY

Wm. Harthorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses

Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,

A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.

8th Month 7.

TO BE SOLD,

At Centerville, on the first day of January next, for ready Money,

TWO NEGROES,

A Man and a Woman.

The Man about 42 years of age, and the Woman about 31. Application to be made to HARGESS KING, about 5 miles above the Occoquan Mills, Fairfax County.

November 20. epim

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 20th of October, from the subscriber living in Charles county, near Portobacco, Maryland, a Negro Woman, named PAT, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very stout, of a dark complexion, and about 45 years of age. She formerly belonged to the estate of Mrs. Edelen, near Piscataway, in Prince George's county. She ran off about two years ago, got to Alexandria, and there remained for many months before I got her again. I am told she was seen going that way a few days ago, where I suppose she now is. The above Reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me.

All masters of vessels and stage-drivers are forewarned carrying her off, or employing her, under the penalty of the law.

JOSEPH NEALE.

November 18.

SALT.

1600 Bushels of coarse and fine Salt,

AND

500 Bushels of Corn,

Just received, and for Sale, by

CATLETT & MEEKS.

October 7.

Henry Woodrow & Co.

Respectfully inform their Friends, that they

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THIS PLACE,

A suitable Supply of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

Occoquan, Oct. 10, 1799.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by the subscribers,

MANUFACTURED

James River Tobacco, of an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

August 15.